



## Let Your Body Breathe

In hot weather the body needs more air. The discomfort, the weariness you feel—the tendency to yawn—are the result of heavy clothing.

Our Tropical Suits are made for just such weather as we are having. Pin-weights of coolness, they make the hottest day tolerable. Long wearing, strongly made, they stay shapely and attractive through countless launderings.

We are showing an unusually large variety of Tropical-weight Clothes and can fit the extremely tall man, the extra stout man as well as men of ordinary build.

Prices, \$8.50 to \$20

**SIDNEY WEST, 14th & G**

Sole Washington Agent for Stein-Block Smart Clothes and Dunlap Hats

## FACTS FOR FAT FOLKS

Dangerous fat is that which accumulates around the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys, which causes weakness and suffocation. Health with gracefully developed figures can be secured quickly from thin, anemic or fat, unsightly bodies.

Come to me before the surgeon's knife becomes necessary. Sixsmith's Internal Exercise practiced five minutes daily, arousing organic circulation, will cure you. I trained Roosevelt for his African trip—I have many testimonials from Washington people whose ailments I have cured.

Special and last health talk on nerves to government employed women and school teachers at my school Tuesday, June 15, at 4:45 p.m. Demonstration free. Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Troubles easily corrected.

Boxing is the best exercise for boys. Pupils enrolled until tonight, June 14, classes held 7:00 p.m. CLASSICAL AND MODERN DANCING INTRUDUCED in conjunction with or apart from my system of training to facilitate resiliency and grace of muscular action. Instruction and enrollment, 9 to 2 p.m. and 8 to 10 p.m.

Sixsmith Health School, 525 13th St. N.W.

Consultation, 9 to 10—12 to 2—5 to 8 Phone Main 1111



## WASHINGTON BOY HEADS CLASS OF 164 GRADUATES AT WEST POINT.



Who was graduated with the highest honors in the class of 1915, photographed with Miss Elizabeth Lester Mollison of Washington, immediately after the exercises.

## STAR FLY TRAPS PROVE EFFECTIVE

About 4,000,000 Insects Are Caught at the Municipal Fish Market Alone.

DEVICES PLACED AT OTHER POINTS ALSO SHOW VALUE

This Paper to Further Aid in War on Pest by Distributing Swatters Free to Readers.

Three and one-half bushels of flies have been caught in the municipal fish market by the traps which were presented recently to the District government by The Star.

Roughly estimated, 4,000,000 of the disease spreaders, which were a menace to this provisioning center, have been destroyed since the traps have been placed in operation, while the development of billions of insects that would have descended from this horde has been prevented.

The flies actually caught and destroyed would, if placed end to end, make a line sufficiently long to extend across the District of Columbia.

Reports upon the results being obtained from the operation of The Star traps in the fish market was made today to John H. Sherman, superintendent of weights, measures and markets, by B. F. Noyes, marketmaster at the fish wharf.

According to the report, the traps are exceeding the claims made for them, and are playing havoc with the fly population in this market.

Supt. Sherman is elated over the showing and has asked The Star to present the District with additional traps for use in the markets.

Mr. Sherman said: "We will use all the traps you can give us. At the fish market, where one of our most difficult problems is combating the fly, ten traps are averaging approximately 400,000 flies per trap per week. The market masters at the other markets report similarly satisfactory results and also report that in their minds there is no doubt that the anti-fly campaigns of recent years have greatly reduced the number of flies. The fly problem in our markets is not as difficult as it formerly was."

Several baits have been found good; the most satisfactory have been cleanings from fish and stale beer. Molasses also makes good bait, but it is not as efficient as the other two. Butter is good providing it is sufficiently stale and rancid. All of these baits are better if placed in the sun than if in a shaded place.

All Devices Proving Destructive.

Reports from the police and fire stations, where The Star fly traps also are in operation, are to the effect that the devices have been responsible for the destruction of thousands of the disease-spreaders, although the insects are not as plentiful at these places as they are in the markets. District officials and employees who have seen the traps in operation are a unit in declaring that they are capable of causing a big reduction in the capital's fly population.

The traps are manufactured at the Gospel Mission, and can be bought at \$1 apiece. Many orders for traps have been received by Herbert W. Kline, superintendent of the mission, from out-of-town persons as well as local residents.

The Star made preparation today for more determined war against the fly by receiving several thousand fly swatters. These will be distributed free to readers of The Star who call at The Star office.

Protest Made by Belgium.

Protest in the name of Belgium and the International Red Cross against the seizure by Germany of Belgian Red Cross money and equipment within the German lines has been made to the State Department by Emmanuel Haventh, the Belgian minister.

The protest says this seizure was made when the Belgian Red Cross refused to give up its proper work and devote its attention to "aid and protection of women by employment," unauthorized orders from the German government.

General of Belgium.

## A SQUARE DEAL FOR THE DOWN-AND-OUT.

II.—From the Prisoner's Point of View.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

A great deal has been written about prisoners by penologists and reformers, but the prisoners themselves have seldom expressed an opinion. In the few cases where prisoners have told what they thought of prison conditions, their views have usually been anything but complimentary. Not so, the inmates of Occoquan, model workhouse of the District of Columbia.

A number of them were interviewed when no officer of the place was present and they said what they thought with evident frankness and sincerity. Many of them condemned the law for having put them in prison, and society in general for not appreciating their merits. They showed all the sanity and sensitiveness that characterize the criminal and vagrant, but they admitted that at Occoquan they had gotten a square deal. Those who had been in other prisons were especially appreciative of the healthy and pleasant conditions at Occoquan.

"This ain't no jail," was the opinion of an old soldier with one arm gone, who was in for a year, having been arrested on three charges which grew out of a hit-and-run drunk and a subsequent row. When interviewed he was very sober and philosophic in the extreme. He asserted that in comparison with solitary confinement on bread and water in the guardroom, which he had experienced in the army, a term at Occoquan was a regular vacation. Indeed, he had little to complain of, for he was too old to do hard work and had been appointed prison librarian.

Equally favorable, however, was the comment of a negro, sent up for assault with a deadly weapon, who was in for a year, having been arrested on three charges which grew out of a hit-and-run drunk and a subsequent row.

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live up to their responsibilities while they are in prison.

"These sentences have repeatedly captured men who have attempted to escape. One large, powerful negro, who has a criminal record and served several terms at Occoquan, was an especially efficient sentinel. He seemed to be inspired with a genuine sense of loyalty. One day a white man who had been sent to Occoquan, and who had served several terms in various penitentiaries, seized a butcher knife in the prison kitchen and made a break for the woods. He was a powerful man, thoroughly desperate, and the butcher knife was a formidable weapon. He followed him into the thick timber except the negro sentinel. The white man took refuge from his pursuer behind a tree. "Come any farther and I'll kill you," he shouted to the negro.

"All right! You've got me to kill," cheerfully replied the sentinel, who was noted for the fact that he wore a happy smile under all circumstances. He picked up a dry limb that was lying on the ground, attacked the fugitive, knocked him senseless and brought him back to the prison. The incident was brought to the attention of the President and the negro was pardoned. A special arrangement with the judge of the Juvenile Court in Washington, Supt. Whitaker, secured the commitment of non-support cases for a year, instead of thirty days, and six months of the sentence is spent at Occoquan and for the remaining six months a position for the prisoner is secured in Washington. He is paroled to Supt. Whitaker. In about 80 per cent of the cases in which this sentence has been tried the prisoner has continued to hold his job and support his family.

Under the old system of sentencing men charged with non-support for thirty days nothing was accomplished. The man was sent back to the city without a job and without a cent. Furthermore, he had not been kept at Occoquan long enough to be influenced by conditions there. In six months, however, he is almost invariably cured of the habit, which made him unable to support his family, whether it was whiskey or drugs. He is then sent back to the city with the assurance of employment and in the best of health. The superintendent of Occoquan seldom walks half a dozen blocks in Washington without having several men stop him and shake hands, and thank him for having restored them to efficiency and self-respect.

There can be no doubt but what large numbers of men have been cured of both alcoholism and drug addiction at Occoquan. Those who are in a very bad physical condition are placed under the occasional supervision of a physician and given an occasional stimulant. They are able to work. Outdoor exercise and an assured life do the rest. Mr. Whitaker asserts that he has cured of this habit 80 per cent of all cases of chronic alcoholism and drug addiction if he is allowed to keep them for two years.

This brings us to the question of indeterminate sentence. Mr. Whitaker's complete theory of the reform is a reformatory and a penitentiary. He for what they were sentenced, or how long, sent to the workhouse for a term. If found incorrigible, he would be sent to the penitentiary for a term. He is capable of learning a trade and becoming a useful citizen. If of old or incapacitated, he would stay at the workhouse. In any case, the length of their sentence and their method of treatment would be scientifically determined by the prison board.

The first step toward the realization of this plan is to secure the indeterminate sentence.

That Indeterminate Sentence Favored.

As the prison is now conducted, 50 per cent of the men sent to Occoquan come back later to serve another term. Mr. Whitaker confidently asserts that if they were sent upon an indeterminate sentence so that they could keep them as long as he pleased, not more than 20 per cent would ever come back.

Drug addicts and drunks would be reformed. The sick would be put in prime physical condition. Employment would be found for all of those capable of supporting themselves.

The reformatory, which will be another step in the completion of this model prison system, will be under construction this summer. The route for an electric railway which is to bring all supplies from the Potomac river to the prison is now being surveyed.

This is by no means a complete account of this remarkable institution. Its women's department alone, which is entirely separate from that of the article. But enough has been said to show that it is truly the realization of an ideal—the ideal of a prison where society treats the criminal and vagrant not as an erring member, to be punished, but as an ailing one, to be helped back to the ranks of good citizenship.

The census bureau has estimated that the population of the United States passed the 100,000,000 mark April 2.

## FIXES-NET AMOUNT OF SHARE IN DEBT

U. S. Supreme Court Reaches Decision in Virginia-West Virginia Controversy.

SAYS THE LATTER STATE MUST PAY \$12,393.29

Long-Standing Litigation Over Indebtedness Following the Creation of New Commonwealth.

The Supreme Court today decided the long-standing Virginia-West Virginia debt case, holding West Virginia should pay \$12,393.29 as its net share of the Virginia debt at the time of the partition of the states.

The report of the late Charles E. Littlefield, as special master, was upheld in all particulars except one minor finding. The court held that West Virginia was entitled to its share of the assets arising from the original principal debt and fixed that amount at \$2,968,000.

The amount of interest West Virginia was required by the court to pay was \$8,178,000. This amount was arrived at by charging 3 per cent on the principal from January 1, 1861, to date, that percentage being selected because of the interest paid by Virginia on its share of refunding bonds.

Justice Hughes announced the court's decision. He stated that the decree would provide that interest would be charged at the rate of 3 per cent from the date of the decree until the judgment is paid.

Given Share of Assets.

This settlement calls upon West Virginia to pay interest on its share, determined by relative resources, of the state debt of \$33,000,000. This share of the principal was found by the court in 1911 to be \$1,182,000. Today the court determined West Virginia was entitled to her share of the assets arising from the principal debt, and decided this share was \$2,968,000, leaving a balance of \$1,215,000, on which it must pay interest.

Littlefield Findings Upheld.

Arriving at this conclusion the court upheld the master, Charles E. Littlefield, in valuing the assets as of January 1, 1861. Only one item of the report, that relating to Virginia's claim against the United States for Indian lands, amounting to \$100,000, was found to be erroneous.

The controversy between Virginia and West Virginia over the payment of the old state debt in existence at the time of the separation of West Virginia in 1863 has been one of the most prolonged ever before the Supreme Court. The court for years delayed entering a final judgment in hopes of an amicable adjustment of the dispute.

Old Virginia Debt.

Before the separation of West Virginia from Virginia, Virginia had a state debt of \$33,000,000, incurred mainly as the result of an ambitious scheme

to provide canal and slack-water navigation along the courses of the St. James and Kanawha rivers, with the hope of making a navigable waterway from Richmond to the Ohio and Mississippi, an elaborate project of macadamized roads, then of railroads.

In 1906 the commonwealth of Virginia asked and gained the permission of the Supreme Court to bring before that tribunal to compel West Virginia to pay an equitable share of the debt, acting partly, it has been said, at the instance of holders of bonds Virginia had issued to cover the indebtedness.

In 1911 the Supreme Court announced that West Virginia's share of the principal debt should be determined by the ratio of the wealth of the two states. It was fixed at \$1,182,507.43. In 1913 Virginia asked for a final judgment, which would include interest on the principal debt.

West Virginia then raised a claim to a share of the assets growing out of the investments of the \$23,000,000 January 15, 1915, Charles E. Littlefield, as special master, reported that West Virginia ought to be required to pay interest from January 1, 1861, and should be entitled to a share of the assets based on relative wealth. Its share was placed at \$2,968,000.

Objections to the approval of the report were filed by both states. West Virginia complaining mainly of being required to pay interest, and Virginia asked West Virginia sharing the assets and the value placed on these assets.

IN LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Steamer Delivering Supplies to Stations on Bay and Tributaries.

To load supplies for the light stations on the Potomac river as well as other tributaries of Chesapeake bay, the light-house service steamer Maple will leave Baltimore today for the supply depot at Portmouth, Va. She will be in the Potomac in the latter part of the week and probably will come to this city before returning to Norfolk.

From an inspection cruise among aids to navigation on the North Carolina sounds, during which she charged a number of light beacons with gas, the tender Juniper has returned to the Portmouth depot.

Changes among the officers of lightships and tenders attached to the fifth lighthouse district have recently been ordered by the lighthouse authorities, as follows:

H. H. Vaughan, second officer of the lightship tender Maple, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer of the tender Laurel at Baltimore June 21.

H. D. Light, assistant engineer of Cape Charles light vessel No. 49, has also been ordered to report on the Laurel. Mr. Light will first proceed to Tompkinsville, N. Y., and join light vessel No. 51, which is to relieve No. 49, July 3.

Engineer James E. White, from No. 51, on Winter Quarter Shoal, succeeds Mr. Light on No. 49.

William H. Harvey has been appointed master of No. 51 in place of Mr. Montague. Mr. Harvey will join No. 51 at New York also.

U. S. Navy Orders Two Flying Boats.

The Navy Department has announced a contract for two tractor hydroaeroplanes at \$15,000 each, to be delivered by the Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Company of Itasca, N. Y., early in July. They will be used in training officers and men in handling this type of machine, as compared to the pusher type now in use. They are to be tested for availability for use in rough weather.

Gave Him Indigestion.

From the Boston Transcript. "I hear that your cook has left owing to poor health."

"Yes, mine."

Ireland's chief salt works are in Carrickfergus, County Antrim.

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**Slip Covers** Free This Week

All you buy is the Material from us at ..... **121c**

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Just Think! **\$7.48**

Will Upholster Your 5-piece Parlor Suit

In heavy, good quality Tapestry. Workmanship guaranteed. Write or phone and an expert upholsterer will call with samples.

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See the American Film Mfg. Co.'s \$800,000.00 Continued Photoplay

**THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY**

A Picturized Romantic Novel By Roy L. McCardell

The most elaborate motion picture production ever presented. Beautiful photography. Intense dramatic scenes. Cast includes Lottie Pickford, Irving Cummings, Charlotte Burton, William Russell, George Periolat, Eugene Ford, W. J. Tedmarsh and Orval Humphrey. \$10,000 is offered for a sequel. Offer open to everybody.

See "The Diamond From the Sky" At These Theatres:

LA New Chapter Appears Each Week

Every Monday	Every Friday
Penn Gardens, 21st & Pa. ave. n.w., Washington, D. C.	Lytic Theater, 3108 14th st. n.w., Washington, D. C.
Georgia, 3222 Washington, D. C.	Opera House, Farmville, Va.
Opera House, Fredericksburg, Va.	Virginia Theater, Suffolk, Va.
Grand Theater, Elkins, W. Va.	Leader Theater, Cumberland, Md.
Ortiz, Newport News, Va.	Hippodrome Theater, Richmond, Va.
Manhattan, Queen st., Norfolk, Va.	Grand Theater, Brunkow, Va.
Falco, Eastaburg, Md.	Empire Theater, Winchester, W. Va.
Cocarde, Petersburg, Va.	Star Theater, Wytheville, Va.
Every Tuesday	Every Saturday
Empire Theater, Frederick, Md.	Rox Theater, Richmond, Va.
New Theater, Baunton, Va.	Sixth Theater, Norfolk, Va.
Pitt's New, Fredericksburg, Va.	Hippodrome Theater, Richmond, Va.
Grand Theater, Elkins, W. Va.	Opera House, Keyser, W. Va.
Every Wednesday	Every Sunday
Richmond Theater, Alexandria, Va.	Imperial Theater, Brunkow, Va.
Victoria Theater, Cumberland, Md.	Opera House, Leesburg, Md.
Empire Theater, Staunton, Va.	Edinburgh Theater, Portmouth, Va.
Every Thursday	
Apollo Theater, 620 H st. n.e., Washington, D. C.	
Howard Theater, Florida ave. & T st. n.w., Washington, D. C.	
Colonial Theater, Martinsburg, W. Va.	
Seneca Theater, 1905 Wisconsin ave., Washington, D. C.	